

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1883.

四月

號八月三英港香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

THE DAILY PRESS
8 MAR 83

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 6. P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,636, F. & G. Owles, Cardiff, Coal.—
ORDERS.

March 7. INGENBURG, German bark, 386, H. Zylund Whompa 6th March, General.—WEIL & CO.

March 7. FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Webster, Shanghai 4th March, General JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

March 7. NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Geo. Westaway, Foochow 4th March, Amyt 5th, and Swatow 6th, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

March 7. ANCIES, British steamer, 1,304, C. Jackson, Swatow 6th March, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 7. W. H. BISSE, American bark, 1,027, B. C. Baker, Newcastle 29th Dec, Coal.—ORDERS.

March 7. LYDIA, German str., 1,170, PAULSEN, David 2nd March, Rice—SENSEN & CO.

March 7. SUGON, German corvette, G. von Blaen, 6th March.

March 7. ENCOUNTER, British steam corv., G. Robinson, from Manila 26th February.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
MARCH 7TH.

Vladivostok, Russian str., for Saigon.
Athen, Danish str., for Hoilhow.
Glenco, British str., for Shanghai.
Yangtze, British str., for Saigon.
Aberia, German str., for Canton.
China, German str., for Swatow.
Belgrave, German str., for Saigon.
Douglas, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

March 7. ALEX, British steamer, for Canton.
March 7. GRAND HIVE, German bark, for Wismar.
March 7. DONA, German ship, for Harve.
March 7. HANS, German bark, for Chaco.
March 7. HERMANNUS, German bark, for Taku.

March 7. SUMATRA, British steamer, for Yokohama.
March 7. ALWINE, German str., for Canton.
March 7. FOOKSANG, British steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Lydia, str., from Saigon.—25 Chinese.
Per Foosang, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Robbins and 9 Chinese.
Per Anchises, str., from Swatow.—Messrs. Von Blumstein, McArthur, and McLure, and 46 Chinese.
Per Nomex, str., from Coast Ports.—Messrs. O'Leary, J. Bisset, Holme, and D'Aeth, and 34 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Samatra, str., for Yokohama.—Sir George A. M. D. and Mr. W. H. Libby. For Hilo.—Mr. Knight-Drake.

NOTICES.

The British steamer Foosang reports left Shanghai on the 4th inst., had no N.E. winds with fog and sea.

The British steamer Nomex reports left Foosang on the 4th inst., Amyt 5th, and Swatow 6th, and experienced moderate monsoon with fog and thick weather throughout. In Foochow str., Haikou and Nanjing. In Amyt str., Se-wo and Glenco, German str., Slosh and Ilio str., Kwangtung left for Foochow. In Swatow str., Date. Passed str. Islands of Bell and Squat.

The American bark W. H. Bisse reports experienced N.E. winds after leaving Newcastle to S.I.; so N.E. winds will variable from East to North. Crossed the line in long. 135.21 39° S. east. Having no N.W. monsoon from the time when he left lat. 29.0 N., carrying the same N.E. trade in 9.0 N., carrying to 10 N., after which variable winds with this weather to port.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

20. Tyne, British str., from Nagasaki.
20. Hidematsu Maru, Jap. str., from Kinetan.
20. Queen of India, Brit. str., from Nagasaki.
20. Castle, British str., from Nagasaki.
20. Shantou, Chinese str., from Hankow.
20. Haikou, Chinese str., from Wenchow.
20. Bokhara, British str., from Bombay.
20. Chinkiang, British str., from Hongkong.
20. Ichang, British str., from Hankow.
20. Tokio Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
20. Chintung, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
20. Yerlong Ma, British str., from Tsinan.
20. Portobello, British str., from Tsinan.
20. Royal, British str., from Tsinan.
20. Haifa, Made, Italian bark, from Singapore.
20. Seal, British str., from Hankow.
20. Nanjing, British str., from Amyt.
20. Kung-ting, British str., from Hankow.
20. Yung-ching, Chinese str., from Swatow.
20. Kung-tean, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
20. Peochin, British str., from Hankow.
20. Lan-tien, Chinese str., from Nagasaki.
20. See-wo, British str., from Amyt.
20. Bothwell Castle, Brit. str., from London.
20. Mafoo, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
20. M. A. Dixon, British bark, from Nagasaki.
20. Tunison, British str., from Ningpo.
20. Shanghai, British str., from Hankow.
February 25. DEPARTURES.

20. Gulliver, Maru, Jap. str., for Kinetan.
20. Amadry, French str., for Hongkong.
20. Swatow, British str., for Canton.
20. Lyne, British str., for Hankow.
20. Kung-tean, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
20. Ichang, British str., for Hankow.
20. Chinkiang, Chinese str., for Choofo.
20. Fu-yau, Chinese str., for Hongkong.
20. Chaford, British str., for Amyt.
20. Charley, British bark, for Nagasaki.
20. Kung-tean, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
20. Ichang, British str., for Hankow.
20. Chinkiang, Chinese str., for Choofo.
20. Ching, British str., for Hongkong.
20. Gulliver, British str., for London.
20. Seal, British str., for Hankow.
20. Sea Swallow, British br., for Foochow.
20. Yerlong Ma, Jap. str., for Kinetan.
20. Newshwang, British str., for Wuhan.
20. Pechili, British str., for Nagasaki.
20. Tuan, British str., for Ningpo.
20. Besnard Ostron, British str., for a cruise in CHINA, JAPAN, and MANILA.

(For last Mail's Advice).

Glenelis (6) Hongkong Jan. 16
Nestor (5) Shanghai Jan. 20
Nore (5) Amula Jan. 23
Gordon Castle (5) Shanghai Jan. 24
Anterior (6) Foochow Jan. 24

JOSÉPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PLATES.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.
Held by all Stations and Dealers. 1910

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of that Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & L. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAK & SON, Athlone.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1883.

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BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS:

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Account kept on Terms which may be agreed on application.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND £5,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. R. BELL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—S. YOUNG, Esq.

H. Hopkins, Esq., Vice-Chairman—P. D. SASSON, Esq.

M. E. SASSON, Esq.

A. P. McEwan, Esq.

Chief Manager—TOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882.

INTIMATIONS.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANADA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the

Provisions of the Articles of Association

of the Society, an EXTRAORDINARY

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be

held at the Offices of the Society, Pedder's

Wharf, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,

the 17th day of March, 1883, at TWELVE

O'CLOCK NOON, when the subjacent Special

Resolution which was passed at the Extra-

ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the Society

held on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of March,

1883, will be exhibited for confirmation as a

Special Resolution.

That the Regulations of the Society shall be

altered by the existing Articles of Association

of the Society numbered from 1 to 165

inclusive, being cancelled and expanded

from amongst the Regulations of the

Society, and that the new Regulations

shall be adopted and become, and be

Regulations of the Society from and after

the 17th day of March, A.D. 1883, in lieu

of and to the exclusion of all Deeds of

Settlement, Articles of Association, Resolu-

tions, By-laws or other Regulations what-

soever, now heretofore, in any way bind-

ing or obligatory upon the said Society or

Shareholders thereof.

By Order of the Board.

D. J. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883.

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NOW READY.
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COchin
CHINA, SIAM, &
FOR 1883.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

The issue for 1883 which is the

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports in BORNEO have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes in addition to the usual contracts, the Treaty between BRAZIL and CHINA, the new regulations for the overland trade between RUSSIA and CHINA, the Revised Consular Regulations for the Treaty Ports of China, Pilotage Regulations and other additions.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS again has been much increased. THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY contains the following Lithographed MAPS and PLANS:-

MAP OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANON.
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA.
MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

The large Edition consists of over ONE THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is indispensable in every Maritime Office in the Far East and will be found a useful guide to those travelling either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is published in TWO FORMS—Complete at \$5; smaller edition at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:-

MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Melo & Co.
SHANTUNG.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.

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SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NORTHEASTERN CHINA, HARBOR, Shanghai, NAGASAKI, The G. and J. Trading Co.
HOKKO, OSAKA, The G. and J. Trading Co.

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NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Putnam & Co., 37 Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 27th January, 1883.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN.

AIR-EATED WATER MAKERS, SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFFERRED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.— Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not individually by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with all communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but, as evidence of good faith.

All letters or publications should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for fixed period will be continued "until demanded."

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 8TH, 1883.

The gaol returns recently published, on which we commented at the time they appeared, showed that whereas in 1881 the total number of persons committed to gaol was 4,180, in 1882 the number had fallen to 3,458, while the number of persons actually in prison at one time had fallen from 2,721 on the 1st January 1882 to 532 on the 31st December of the same year. *Primi facie* these figures would go to show a very appreciable and satisfactory diminution in the crime of the colony. Unfortunately for this view, the police returns, published in the last Gazette, place the matter in a somewhat different light. These returns are of a very complete and elaborate character, affording a view of the course of crime in the colony for the last ten years. While the total number of cases coming under the notice of the police last year showed a sensible decrease, being 6,324, or 372 fewer than in the previous year, serious crimes increased, being 2,596, which is 267 more than in 1881, the decrease being entirely confined to those offences classed as "minor" which declined from 4,587 in 1881 to 3,723 in 1882. It is exceedingly satisfactory to notice the large decrease under the head of drunkenness, which offence, with occasional fluctuations, has on the whole been steadily declining during the past ten years, the number of cases last year being 2,765, as against 701 ten years ago. The return under this head are necessarily to some extent affected by the number of seamen passing through the harbour during any particular year, but making allowance for this, it is evident that there has of late years been a diminution in drunkenness. This may be ascribed in some measure to the active exertions of the various temperance organizations, which, notwithstanding the fanatical characteristic of most of them, are undoubtedly doing a good work in Hongkong as well as in England. The decrease

in drunkenness is, however, almost the only bright feature in the returns. The number of serious offences committed during the last five years was 6,351 greater than during the previous five. This is a significant commentary on the late Governor's humanitarian method of dealing with criminals. Going into detail, we find that last year the number of persons arrested on charges of robbery with violence from the person was 27, with the exception of one year the greatest number in any of the last ten, whilst the number of convictions, 21, is considerably in excess of any of them. The number of persons arrested for burglary or larceny in dwelling houses was 76, which is considerably higher than in any of the preceding nine years, and the convictions 49—with the exception of 1873, when it was the same, also the highest. Assaults with intent to rob show no convictions, and only one case reported; there have only been six persons convicted of this offence during the ten years. Kidnapping shows a slight increase in the number of cases reported last year, but a considerable falling off in the number of convictions, while the return for the whole period of the last five years shows, as compared with that for the preceding five, a decrease in the number of cases reported and an increase in the number of convictions. In connection with this class of crime, a paragraph in the report of the Inspector of Schools shows how great is the apprehension of the Chinese as to the danger of having their children stolen. Dr. TELLER says—"As a curious illustration of continued prevalence of kidnapping practices in Hongkong, I may mention that I noticed in 1882 several cases in which Chinese girls, living at a great distance from school and having to traverse on their way to and from school the most crowded portions of the town, were dressed like boys, and attended, all through the girls' schools in Hongkong, with Major Muir, Capt. H. A. who came out in charge of the relief troops returns to Colombo by the same vessel, and Capt. Hibdon, of the 1st Battalion, who came out in the same ship as the garrison also goes home. The man of the Buffs leaving this colony will go under the command of Major Hamilton, late Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Administrator, and the other officers leaving with them are Major Leslie, who comes home in Capt. Baikhouse, on leave; Lieut. Chipperfield on duty, and Surgeon Elmerhouse, who goes home, and many cases have from Singapore, the Hinales will take home Commdr. Sonander late of the Dockyard, Mr. Newton, late Engineer in charge of the Victor Emmanuel, Mr. Callahan, late Engineer in charge of the gunboat Photon and Mr. Milton, late boatswain of the Victor Emmanuel.

The gambo Linen, which arrived here on Tuesday, carries two seven-inch guns, three twenty-pounders, and a Gardner gun.

The Colonial Society gave their performance of the "Ancient Master" in St. Andrew's Hall last night, before a large and appreciative audience. Our notice of the performance will appear to-morrow.

We are informed by the Agent that the M. steamer *South*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon yesterday at noon. We learn from the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company that the *South* passed Cape St. James at half-past five yesterday evening.

The Shanghai Mercury of the 2nd instant says—"Half a dozen steamers are to leave on Sunday morning. A telegram was received to-day from Tientsin advising that the river was breaking up fast. Rates are fixed by a tariff committee of 2000 to Mr. Caldwell, and \$150 to Mr. Wing respectively; but that owing to his claim for damages sustained by him by the pulling down of the wall of a house by order of the Surveyor General's Department, which fell upon a house belonging to his late father's estate at Birmingham, after the fire of the 16th January, 1881."

Read also.—A Petition from Mr. A. Wing, dated the 1st August, 1882, and the various Minutes of the session, together with the previous correspondence and Minutes, relative to his claim for damages sustained by him by the pulling down of the wall of a house by order of the Surveyor General's Department, which fell upon a house belonging to his late father's estate at Birmingham, after the fire of the 16th January, 1881.

The bill was read a second time, and the various minutes theron, together with his claim for damages sustained by him by the pulling down of the wall of a house by order of the Surveyor General's Department, which fell upon a house belonging to his late father's estate at Birmingham, after the fire of the 16th January, 1881.

The Committee therefore recommend that the sum of \$30,00, being one year's pension, be voted to him.

Read also.—A letter from Mr. D. R. Caldwell, dated the 1st August, 1882, and the various Minutes of the session, together with the previous correspondence and Minutes, relative to his claim for damages sustained by him by the pulling down of the wall of a house by order of the Surveyor General's Department, which fell upon a house belonging to his late father's estate at Birmingham, after the fire of the 16th January, 1881.

The Committee also find that on the 1st August, 1882, Governor Hennessy had authorized the payment of \$200 to Mr. Caldwell, and \$150 to Mr. Wing respectively.

The bill was read a second time, and the various minutes theron, together with his claim for damages sustained by him by the pulling down of the wall of a house by order of the Surveyor General's Department, which fell upon a house belonging to his late father's estate at Birmingham, after the fire of the 16th January, 1881.

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INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE INSURANCE in China.
MEYER & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [1046]

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents.
Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [115]

THAMES AND MEDWAY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1881. [1647]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in THE NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1680]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [18]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 3 1/2%, net per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Sagon, Peking, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [1829]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one.

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES OF FIRST-CLASS GROWNS, REDUCED TO 2 1/2% NET PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [160]

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling, OF WHICH IS PAID-UP... £100,000 Sterling. RETIREMENT FUND UPWARD OF £1,200,000 Sterling. ANNUAL INCOME £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant INSURANCES at Current Rates.

"HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.",
Hongkong, 15th October, 1882. [12]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European Teneances, at 3 1/2% Net per Annum.

On First-class Colours, & Mercurialine stored, at 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

On First-class Goods, at 1% Net per Annum.

On Petroleum in H. Cans, at 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

On First-class China, at 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

Tenances, at 2 1/2% Net per Annum.

On Second-class China, at 2 1/2% Net per Annum.

Tenances, at 2 1/2% Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Agents for Phoenix Fire Co.,
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [17]

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.

CHU YU CHEE, Esq. (CHANG SU HO, Esq.)

CHING TO CHAI, Esq. (YID YU LIN, Esq.)

HO SHEN OULIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1883. [1452]

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

INSURANCES effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.

For Particulars, apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1882. [19]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWAS at 3 per Cent. Net premium per Annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1881. [2]

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [913]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £10,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [168]

TRANSAANTHATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIMMESSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14]

INSURANCES.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks of current rates.

MELBOURNE & CO.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [111]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents.
Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [15]

THE THAMES AND MEDWAY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

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GILMAN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [18]

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EXTRACTS.

NO MORE.

To most no more,
I hoped that seal was set upon the past,
I hoped that you and I had looked our last,
Till life was o'er.

Not, oh! my friend,
That you can stir one quiet-pulse of mine,
No words can ever join the broken line,
Time traced "the end."

Not that my name
Can bid your heart one instant faster beat;
No fair old folly blind you found so sweet,
Such power to claim.

The idle dream
Passed, as the morning mist will roll away,
When on its fairy veil of sweeping gray,
Full sunlight gleam.

But in its reign,
Idle although it was, and false, and brief,
Came many an idle hour of busless grief,
Came many a pain.

Its charm had fled,
But round it hangs the memory of its woe,
Jarring the sweet notes of the long ago,
To heart and head.

Therefore I say,
I faint had left unturned the silly page
I faint had left untouched the dust of ago
To gather gray.

And thick, and fast
Upon the coffin of the faded flowers,
We plucked and flung away in those wild hours,
Whose spell has passed.

In vain content,
Blot in our sober joys, apart we stand,
I want no spectre from the shadow land,
Of fancies spent.

As I say,
Smooth be your path, your sky from clouds free
But life's river roll 'twixt you and me,
Even as to day.

—All the Year Round.

EXPERIENCES OF BEING TARRED AND FEATHERED.

It is probably true, as a prominent Remoite lately remarked to the reporter of an American journal, that most people do not entirely appreciate the inconveniences of being tarred and feathered. The prominent Remoite was of opinion that the uninstructed world supposed the pain to be chiefly mental; but, having helped to "dash Jones," he was in a position to declare the popular opinion incorrect, and though Jones's views are not given, there is every reason to suppose that they would do something more than confirm the prominent Remoite.

It is some satisfaction to know that Jones deserved what he got." —He was tarred with a broom, and an enthusiast poured a few gallons of tar on his head, so that it shone in the light like a black india rubber ball steeped in water. Then they dusted the contents of a big pillow over him, and he is described as standing out, white and fluffy, like a big bird, and a very melancholy bird at that, to employ the colloquialism. Jones was then put in a train, and disappeared moaning, evidently being so wracked that the prominent Remoite felt mean at having taken a hand in the job. He could not help reflecting on the condition of Jones; and he detailed his reflection to the reporter. "You see," he said, "the body is covered with short hair, and when the tar hardens a little the slightest movement causes acute pain, as if one's beard were being pulled out by pincers, hair by hair. Then there is the stoppage of all perspiration, which would soon kill a man if he did not make lively time in getting scrubbed. Then comes the scrubbing with oil. It took two Chinamen and a darkey three days in Trincomalee to reduce Jones to a mild brown. The rubbing makes the skin tender, and the body must be sore for weeks." The world is wiser, and it may be hoped Jones is a better man, since this tarring and feathering was accomplished.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A LOST RING.

Several months ago a lady residing on Beacon-street took off a number of rings from her fingers and laid them upon the dressing-table. After washing her hands, she returned to the room to replace her ring, when to her astonishment one of them, a diamond ring, was missing. She was certain that she took the ring from her finger, and equally certain that no one could have entered the room without her knowledge during the five minutes she had been in the bathroom. A most rigid search was instituted, but the missing ring, valued at \$200, was not found. A few weeks since the lady was much annoyed by mice. Almost nightly they held their revels. They not only destroyed her sleep, but choice laces were mutilated. The lady procured a trap, one of the old-fashioned kind, and baited it with a tempting bit of cheese, placed it near the scene of depredations. On the following morning she had three fine silky mice of various sizes. One of them was so peculiarly constructed that it attracted her attention, as it appeared to have a string tied around its body. The servant girl was instructed to draw the captives and reset the trap, and she was about throwing the mice in the ditch-barrel when her eye was attracted by a sparkle from what proved to be the lost diamond ring, which was not perceptible when the mouse was alive, but which came to light after the severe soaking which the mouse received. It is supposed, in his haste to get away, that he ran his head through the ring, and the subsequent struggles only forced it over his forelegs, where it remained.—*Boston Journal*.

FETCHING A JURY.

The correspondent of a German journal gives some of his recollection of the deceased Maître Lachaud. He thinks that the famous advocate was the greatest master of comedy in France, and says that not a few eminent actors envied him his marvelous mimic powers. He was once employed to defend a murderer against whom the facts were hopelessly clear. When his pathetic appeals and tears—which were always at call, when he pleaded before a country jury—failed to touch his stolid audience, he resorted to the most impudent piece of broad farce. Thrusting his misshapen white handkerchief into his pocket, he demanded if the jury were men, if they had human hearts, if they could bring themselves to condemn a fellow-man like the accused, whom he had credibly all sorts of kinship if not "saintly merits." His eloquence was not merely fruitless, but the jury responded to it at first with uneasy shuffling, then with biting of lips, and finally, with loud and uncontrollable bursts of laughter. Lachaud, while flinging about his hands, had intentionally dipped his fingers into the great ink-pot in front of him, so as to draw his right hand across his forehead, as if in agony of despair at the certain fate of the accused, he left upon his brow an enormous black mark like a crescent moon and drew other black traces down his cheeks as he put his fingers to his eyes to dash away his tears. Frightening high moral indignation at their conduct, he continued— "You are about to decide whether one of your fellow-men shall be thrust by you out of the ranks of the living; and you chose such moment for indulging in cruel and thoughtless laughter. Is this extravagant mirth a fitting mood in which to decide whether a man shall or shall not die?" The argument actually told upon the jury. The man was acquitted.

THE MANNERS OF QUEENSLAND.

A correspondent writes—"The following extract from a letter from my brother, who has been in Australia for many years, may interest your readers—An incident that happened lately at an election in a Queensland sugar district throws some light upon the ways of the sugar kings. The election was a close one, and the planters were doing their utmost to return their candidate; who was opposed by a business man, for the township of the district. 'D—n you, sir,' cried an excited plaster to a storekeeper who was bold enough to support the antipodal candidate, 'didn't I bring my niggers to your store and let you charge them what you liked for your rubbish? And now you vote against us!' 'And you, sir,' retorted the unashamed store-keeper 'what if you did? I didn't buy 225 per cent, for doing it.' The accusation was not denied."

RUSSIAN COURAGE.

I should rather incline to think that more courage is more general among Russians than among any other people now living. I mean the unfeeling, irresponsible readiness of a dog to risk his life and liberty upon provocation. Not more volunteers rush out, when a desperate enterprise is mooted, than from our own ranks; more than all is a mathematical absurdity. But the Englishman stakes his life in another, a graver spirit. He feels and reckons with the peril. Before casting it so far as I have seen example, he is quiet, thoughtful, contemplating the worst and making his arrangements. A Russian sooner all that, does not think of it. After assuring himself, rather roughly, that the needful dispositions have been made, he becomes the lightest-hearted of the company to which he belongs. I do not say affects to become, for it may well be that deadly danger sits him to mirth as it sits another man equally brave to self-commune. I cannot forget an instance on Radivoje Hill the morning of the great attack. An infantry regiment stood at ease in the rain, waiting the order to descend into that valley blighted with smoke, echoing with thuds of guns and angry crackles of musketry. The Pope first officiated on its altar. It was then shipped in pieces to Lisbon. The wall on the outside of the principal arch is coral, the arch of alabaster. The pavement is rich mosaic, inlaid with porphyry. The altar steps are of porphyry and bronze, the rails of verd antique. The stairs eight columns of lapis lazuli, their bases being alabaster studded with diamonds, their capitals bronze. The altar is of lapis lazuli, jasper, and amethyst. The lamps are of exquisitely wrought silver. The chapel is further enriched by tabernacles of high art in silver and magnificent pictures. Napoleon contemplated the removal of the whole to France, but before it could be arranged his star waned.

STEALING WIVES FOR HUSBANDS' DEPUTIES.

An incident worthy to be compared with the historic Rape of the Sabines is reported from a small place in Romania, where the duty of collecting taxes seems to be performed under almost insuperable difficulties. The mayor of this town, which rejoices in the name of Valdulesci, found that the task of levying the imposts was too great for his powers as conferred upon him by the ordinary law of the land, and besought him self of a device by which he seems to have arrived at more satisfactory results. He waited for a time when all the male population of the parish were out at work in the fields, and then, marshalling his twenty subordinates, marched out to make a raid upon their homes. The digitaries, sallying forth in their new character of freebooters, seized successively the faithful spouses of the ratepayers, and carried them off as hostages to a temporary place of detention. The maneuver must have been executed with a promptitude and silence worthy of Tal-e-Kabir heroes, if the statement is true that the husbands only found out on their return home what fate had befallen their better halves. But it speaks well for the character of the Roumanian husbands in rural places that they were soon plighted in profound grief for the loss of their interesting helmates. A first hasty impulse drove them to drown their cares, or perhaps to celebrate their new-found liberty, by adjourning in a body to the public-house. But a day or two's experience brought about a reversal of feeling; and, rather than remain permanently deprived of the influence which entitles them, the yokels of Valdulesci consented to pay the taxes in arrear and ransom—the captives from the strong rooms of the victorious mayor.

AN INDIAN OFFICER'S IMPRESSIONS OF SINGAPORE.

One of the native officers who recently visited England furnished the following account of his impressions to a local paper in India—"Being a native of India, and having never before left it, of course, had no real idea what England was, although I had heard a great deal about it, its people, the wondrous things and great workshops there. After the campaign in Egypt, it became known that certain of us were to visit the great country of which ours is a dependency, and when I was selected I became very glad, as I had a pride possessed me, and I prayed that God would long continue the reign of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. The others who were selected were also very glad, and until the day of our landing we speculated variously as to what was to be seen. We went first to Liverpool, then by rail to London. Everywhere we were heartily cheered, and the people seemed to know of our coming. We all consider London to be Number One place in the world; we do not think there could be another city in the world to equal it. We never saw such crowds as were present at the review of the troops by the Queen. We fully appreciate the kindness of her Majesty in pinning with her own hands the medals on our breasts; but she soiled her hands by touching us—we are too insignificant for her to touch. She inspected us at Buckingham Palace, touched our swords, and gave us kind and encouraging words to us. On one occasion we went to see the Duke of Buckingham, who received us very cordially, and gave us an opportunity of witnessing a little sport. Ten or twelve gentlemen, attended by about twenty hours, formed a hunting party, and caught a fox, while we looked on. Never did we see such a great bear as the polar bear in the Zoological Gardens. It seemed warm, while we were shivering with cold. The National Gallery, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and every place of note were seen by us; but I think, my comrades agree with me, that nothing beats the Crystal Palace. We all consider the handsomeest building in London and Windsor Castle comes next." What most pleased us was the performances of the tiger. The tigers are ugly, squat Indians, with big heads, small gray eyes, and a stupid type of mouth—they all come from Nicarauguan territory, for there are no Indians in Costa Rica, saving the wild tribes of Guatamala and Talamancas—so, at least, we were assured. The latter, I fancy, are known well enough. It is not dangerous for a peddler to visit them, and those anxious to learn their appearance and their manners will find published material—that is to say, I think so, for our travels led us near their country, and, personally, I know nothing. The Guatamalas and Pranzos are much more savage, and no man living in that day, I cannot tell how it may be now, could give serious information regarding them. A couple of spears, one long and one shorter, made the equipment of the tigers. Their dogs—big, slouching, light-colored animals—were evidently related to the coyotes. Dangerous rather than savage, not prone to bark, they perform the rôle of house dogs badly. The dogs assumed that puppys will not bark at all unless taught by others. But they learn at once, thus differing from thoroughbred which can only howl and whimper in the first generation of domesticity, and succeed in learning a true bark until the third. We asked why a dollar was granted for a skin puma and but half a dollar for a jaguar, seeing that the latter animal is much more dangerous and destructive. It appears that in the fashion of hunting to which these Indians obstinately adhere, the less terrible beast causes the greatest loss of life. Tigers go in couples, the head man in front with his two spears, the subordinate following with his mace or chopping knife. The jaguar is easily tracked, and he does not go far when roused. So soon as it is thoroughly conveyed to his mind that these intruders want to see him personally, he turns with a roar that always gives sufficient warning to such practiced shikaris. A moment afterward he comes trouting up. The foremost Indian kneels, holding a spear in either hand, the other one stretches out his companion stands at the sides. The jaguar does not pause, but gathering himself up, cleaves the air in mighty bound, his fore legs wide asunder, and claws hooked to rend. Very seldom does it happen that the long spear fails to transfix his unprotected chest or the sholder one his throat.—*Bengaluru*.

QUALITY FOLK.

The following story is given in the biography of the late Robert Stephen Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, Cornwall:—The vicar was generally required to read the peasant's letters, and sometimes to write their answer. On one occasion he was reading a letter to an old woman of Wilcombe, whose son was in Brazil. Part of the letter ran—"I cannot tell you, dear mother, how the mosquitoes (mosquitos) torment me. They never leave me alone, but pursue me everywhere." To think of that!" interrupted the old woman. "My Ezekiel must be a handsome lad. But 'My Ezekiel' must be a handsome lad, but I'm interrupting you; do go on, please, person." "Indeed, mother," continued the vicar, reading, "I shut my door and window of evening to keep them out of my room." "Dear life, occupied the old," said the woman. "What will the world come to now?" And yet, continued the vicar, "they do not leave me alone. I believe they come down chimney to get at me." "Well, now, person," exclaimed the mother, holding up her hands; "to think how forward of them!" "Of whom?" "Why, the Miss Kitties, sure." When I was young maidens would have blushed to do such a thing. And come down the chimney, too?" After pause, the mother's pride prevailing, "But Ezekiel must be a handsome-for-the-maidens-to-be-attrahed-in."

A SUMPTUOUS CHAPEL.

There is in Lisbon an institution known as the Misericordia, whose object is to alleviate all kinds of distress. One peculiar duty which the directors undertake is the care of criminals. From the time that the death penalty is decreed the criminal is allowed three days to prepare for death. During this time he is in charge of the Misericordia. When the hour comes he is clothed by the brothers in white, a cord is put round his neck and encrusted in his hand, and accompanied by a priest on either side, he proceeds to the place of execution. Connected with this establishment is the Church of St. Roch, which contains probably the most sumptuous chapel in Christendom. The story goes that Don Juan V., struck with its bareness and the fact of its dedication to the saint of his name, resolved to make it a marvel of splendor. It was erected in Rome regardless of cost, and when completed, it is St. Peter's, where the Pope first officiated on its altar. It was then shipped in pieces to Lisbon. The wall on the outside of the principal arch is coral, the arch of alabaster. The pavement is rich mosaic, inlaid with porphyry. The altar steps are of porphyry and bronze, the rails of verd antique. The stairs eight columns of lapis lazuli, their bases being alabaster studded with diamonds, their capitals bronze. The altar is of lapis lazuli, jasper, and amethyst. The lamps are of exquisitely wrought silver. The chapel is further enriched by tabernacles of high art in silver and magnificent pictures. Napoleon contemplated the removal of the whole to France, but before it could be arranged his star waned.

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He waited for a time when all the male population of the parish were out at work in the fields, and then, marshalling his twenty subordinates, marched out to make a raid upon their homes. The digitaries, sallying forth in their new character of freebooters, seized successively the faithful spouses of the ratepayers, and carried them off as hostages to a temporary place of detention.

The maneuver must have been executed with a promptitude and silence worthy of Tal-e-Kabir heroes, if the statement is true that the husbands only found out on their return home what fate had befallen their better halves.

But it speaks well for the character of the Roumanian husbands in rural places that they were soon plighted in profound grief for the loss of their interesting helmates. A first hasty impulse drove them to drown their cares, or perhaps to celebrate their new-found liberty, by adjourning in a body to the public-house.

But a day or two's experience brought about a reversal of feeling; and, rather than remain permanently deprived of the influence which entitles them, the yokels of Valdulesci consented to pay the taxes in arrear and ransom—the captives from the strong rooms of the victorious mayor.

AN INDIAN OFFICER'S IMPRESSIONS OF SINGAPORE.

One of the native officers who recently visited England furnished the following account of his impressions to a local paper in India—"Being a native of India, and having never before left it, of course, had no real idea what England was, although I had heard a great deal about it, its people, the wondrous things and great workshops there. After the campaign in Egypt, it became known that certain of us were to visit the great country of which ours is a dependency, and when I was selected I became very glad, as I had a pride possessed me, and I prayed that God would long continue the reign of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. The others who were selected were also very glad, and until the day of our landing we speculated variously as to what was to be seen. We went first to Liverpool, then by rail to London. Everywhere we were heartily cheered, and the people seemed to know of our coming. We all consider London to be Number One place in the world; we do not think there could be another city in the world to equal it. We never saw such crowds as were present at the review of the troops by the Queen. We fully appreciate the kindness of her Majesty in pinning with her own hands the medals on our breasts; but she soiled her hands by touching us—we are too insignificant for her to touch. She inspected us at Buckingham Palace, touched our swords, and gave us kind and encouraging words to us. On one occasion we went to see the Duke of Buckingham, who received us very cordially, and gave us an opportunity of witnessing a little sport. Ten or twelve gentlemen, attended by about twenty hours, formed a hunting party, and caught a fox, while we looked on. Never did we see such a great bear as the polar bear in the Zoological Gardens. It seemed warm, while we were shivering with cold. The National Gallery, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and every place of note were seen by us; but I think, my comrades agree with me, that nothing beats the Crystal Palace. We all consider the handsomeest building in London and Windsor Castle comes next." What most pleased us was the performances of the tiger. The tigers are ugly, squat Indians, with big heads, small gray eyes, and a stupid type of mouth—they all come from Nicarauguan territory, for there are no Indians in Costa Rica, saving the wild tribes of Guatamala and Talamancas—so, at least, we were assured. The latter, I fancy, are known well enough. It is not dangerous for a peddler to visit them, and those anxious to learn their appearance and their manners will find published material—that is to say, I think so, for our travels led us near their country, and, personally, I know nothing. The Guatamalas and Pranzos are much more savage, and no man living in that day, I cannot tell how it may be now, could give serious information regarding them. A couple of spears, one long and one shorter, made the equipment of the tigers. Their dogs—big, slouching, light-colored animals—were evidently related to the coyotes. Dangerous rather than savage, not prone to bark, they perform the rôle of house dogs badly. The dogs assumed that puppys will not bark at all unless taught by others. But they learn at once, thus differing from thoroughbred which can only howl and whimper in the first generation of domesticity, and succeed in learning a true bark until the third. We asked why a dollar was granted for a skin puma and but half a dollar for a jaguar, seeing that the latter animal is much more dangerous and destructive. It appears that in the fashion of hunting to which these Indians obstinately adhere, the less terrible beast causes the greatest loss of life. Tigers go in couples, the head man in front with his two spears, the subordinate following with his mace or chopping knife. The jaguar is easily tracked, and he does not go far when roused. So soon as it is thoroughly conveyed to his mind that these intruders want to see him personally, he turns with a roar that always gives sufficient warning to such practiced shikaris. A moment afterward he comes trouting up. The foremost Indian kneels, holding a spear in either hand, the other one stretches out his companion stands at the sides. The jaguar does not pause, but gathering himself up, cleaves the air in mighty bound, his fore legs wide asunder, and claws hooked to rend. Very seldom does it happen that the long spear fails to transfix his unprotected chest or the sholder one his throat.—*Bengaluru*.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Barometer by CHINERON CHU TEE MAN, 1883.

COTTON GOODS.

American Dulls, 30 yards, per piece..... \$2.05 to 3.10

American Dulls, 15ds, per piece..... \$3.00 to 3.35

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 40 lbs..... \$35.00 to 43.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 40, per 40 lbs..... \$11.00 to 16.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 45, per 40 lbs..... \$7.00 to 9.50

Cotton Yarn, Bombay..... \$7.00 to 79.50

China, per piece..... \$1.70 to 1.78

Dyed Spotted Shirting, per piece..... \$1.77 to 1.85

Dyed Brocades Shirting, per piece..... \$3.65 to 9.70

Dyed Damask Shirting, per piece..... \$3.60 to 5.60

English Drills, 30 yards, per piece..... \$2.55 to 2.45

English Drills, 14 yards, per piece..... \$2.45 to 2.35

English Drills, 10 yards, per piece..... \$2.45 to 2.35